

Use and impact of technology in agriculture sector

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Abstract

This paper aims to inspect the role of technology in advancement of Indian agriculture. Agriculture sector of Indian economy is the bastion of the rural Indian economy. Presently agriculture sector accounts approx 14% in the GDP. It is the principal employment source which cuts poverty twice as fast as engineering growth because to a 1% increase in agriculture output raises industrial production by 0.5 % and GDP by 0.7%. Hence it is an important piece of the largely socio economic development of India.

Keywords: role of technology, agriculture, impact, socio economic development

Introduction

Nowadays, all is modernizing using technology. Technology has replaced even the most resent techniques for better and efficient outcomes. Erlyear everything was physical; now all is automatic and higher. Technology has been a great benefit for humankind one of the biggest needs of humanity for its existence is agriculture. Even the farm sector is not untouched by technology. More agricultural practices have now been malformed using technology. Now, it is possible to grow crops even in a wasteland with the help of technology. Crops have become higher and secure. Significant changes have been made in the irrigation. Farming and planting techniques.

Use of technology in agriculture Sector

Nowadays, technology is widely used in agricultural, technology has enabled man to get rid of the physical efforts that he put into agriculture. Now there are machine to help him.

Technology has played big role in mounting the agricultural industry. Today it is possible to grow crops in a wasteland by use of agricultural biotechnology. With this technology, plants have been engineered to survive in drought conditions. Through genetic manufacturing scientists have managed to introduce character into existing genes with a goal of making crops resistant to droughts and pests.

Let's take a good instance. A bacterium known as "Bacillus Thuringiensis" acts like a reservoir, it enables crops to be insect-resistant, so these hereditarily modified crops will grow without any interference from pests. The creation of this technology is being used in developing countries to grow cash crops like cotton, since this genetically engineered cotton vegetation are pest resistant, they grow better than the normal strand plants hence yielding good results.

Technology gas turned farming into a real commerce, now farmers have electrified every process, a consumer can place an order straight online, and the product will be transported from the farm to the purchaser in time when it's still fresh. This saves the farmer money and it cuts out peacekeepers that tend to buy low from farmers and sell high to end

consumers. Every farmer uses this technology in their own way. Some use it to create fertilizers, others use it to market their products, and other use it in production. Here are some of the prime uses of technology in the agriculture sector:

➤ **Use of devices**

The most significant factors in agriculture are time and production. The production should be high and time consumed should be less. With help of machine like tractors, cutters etc. farming has become faster and more productive. Earlier, has become bulls were used for the same which was labor intensive as well as time-consuming.

➤ **Modern transportation systems**

No more bullock carts are needed for transporting the harvest to the market. Current transportation their crops to the market within a short period. This way the genuineness of the harvest is also maintained. Crops are no more injured during transportation, and fresh products are obtainable for the consumers.

➤ **Weather forecast systems**

One of the biggest boons of technology to agriculture is the climate forecast system. New farmers can know the weather earlier and take necessary precautions to prevent damage to their crops.

➤ **Irrigation of plants**

Canals are no more a big evils for agriculture. Weather pumps are used to deliver water for the irrigation the crops. In Egypt, farmers have productively used water pumps to draw water from the Nile and irrigate their crops.

➤ **Genetic Engineering**

Nowadays, some plants are produced hereditarily which make them resistant to insects and other conditions and at the same time enable them to produce a good yield. These are generally known as cross products.

➤ **Use of machines on farms**

Now a farmer can grow on more than 2 acres of land with

less labor, and can cut costs even more when they are looking for used tractor and other harvesting technology against new equipment. The use of planters and harvester makes the development so easy. In agriculture, time and production are so important: you have to plant in time, harvest in time and bring to stores in time. Modern agricultural technology allows a small number of citizens to grow vast quantities of food and fiber in a direct period of time.

➤ **Cooling facilities**

These are used by farmers to deliver tomatoes and other consumable crops to keep them fresh as they convey them to the market. These cooling facilities are installed in food carrying trucks, so crops like tomatoes will stay fresh upon delivery. This is a win-win condition for both the patrons of these agricultural products and the farmers. How? The consumers' gets these products while still fresh and the farmer will sell all their harvest because the demand will be high.

➤ **Genetically produced plants**

Like potatoes, can resist diseases and pests, which plunder the farmer with good yields and saves them time. These crops grow very fast they produce strong yields. Since they are resistant to most diseases and pests, the farmer will fritter less money on pesticides, which in return increases on their (RIO) return on asset.

➤ **Development of animal feeds**

This has solved the problem of hunting for pasture to feed animals, now these feeds can be contrived and consumed by animals. The price of these feed is fair so that a low profits farmer can afford them. Most of these contrived animal feeds have extra nutrition which improves on the animal's health and the output of these animals will also augment. In agriculture, the health of an animal will determine its output. Poorly feed animals are always harmful and they produce very small results in from of milk, meet or fur.

➤ **Breeding of animals which are resistant to diseases**

Most of these genetically produced animals manufacture more milk fur compared to normal animal. This benefits the farmer because there manufacture will be high. Cross breeding is very good in animal grazing; cross breed animals are more burly and productive.

➤ **The Impact of Technology in Agriculture**

Technology has had a great impact on agriculture. The output and yield of goods have amplified, and at the same time, it has proved to be profitable for the farmers. Technology has not only made the farmers gainful but has brought us good products. It is a challenging task to meet the food command of such a big population.

In such a circumstances technology, has enabled the farmers to produce a much Hager capitulate than ever before. With the arrival of technology, we have got better and hybrid products. The dietary value of crops has now increased. And plants are no more flat to diseases. Now our farmers no more depend on rainfall, they have pumps to water their fields.

Thus, the price of food items has gone down considerably. Scientists have prepared better DNAs of plants which are

influential enough to sustain any attack. Technology has mainly impacted this sector.

Conclusion

It is a good sign that technology has touched agriculture. The profit that technology has provided in the agricultural sector are numerous. Technology has proved to be the great friend for farming. Global population has mostly been unnatural by the use of technology in agriculture. It is a real legacy and will be vastly useful in the prospect when we face scarcity in some of the most precious natural resources.

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